Claims 1-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Masumori et al. (U.S. 5,168,270). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection because the disclosed memories of the cited reference merely store image data, whereas the recited memories of the present invention store information regarding control of the display unit.

Masumori discloses a display device in which an analog video image signal VS is applied to two A/D converters and converted into digital image data signals Da and Db. (See col. 4, lines 29-38). The digital image data Da and Db are thereby stored in memories 11_1 through 11_S. (See col. 4, lines 39-56). The memories 11 store only the image signal itself, albeit in converted digital form. (See col. 1, lines 29-32, 38-41, and 51-56).

In contrast, claim 1 of the present invention recites, among other things, memories that store information regarding control of the display unit. As discussed previously in Response A, filed February 27, 2001, control information is not the same as video image data. The memories disclosed by Masumori are therefore not analogous to the memories of the present invention. Masumori stores image data in the memories 11 cited by the Examiner, whereas the present invention stores control information in the claimed memories. Nowhere does Masumori disclose or even suggest that information regarding control of the display unit is stored in the memories. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 based on Masumori is respectfully traversed.

Claims 2-7 all depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 1, and therefore include all of the features of the base claim, plus additional features. Accordingly,

in view of the above remarks, the rejection of claims 2-7 based on Masumori is also respectfully traversed.

Moreover, also as discussed in Response A, claim 7 further illustrates that the data stored in the memories of the present invention is different from the image data. Claim 7 recites that pattern data from the memories is *combined* with the image data which is supplied from the *exterior of the display device*. Thus, control information is specifically identified as a separate feature from image data. As discussed above, Masumori teaches only that the image data is stored in memory.

Claims 8-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masumori in view of Ramamurthy (U.S. 6,121,949). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the reasons discussed above. Claims 8-11 all depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 1, and therefore include all of the features of claim 1, plus additional features. Neither of the cited references, whether taken alone or in combination, discloses or suggests memories which store information regarding control of the display unit.

As discussed above, Masumori employs memories that store image data, and not display unit control information. Ramamurthy merely discloses sensors that measure or sense display screen parameters. Ramamurthy does not disclose or suggest memories which store information regarding control of the display unit. Accordingly, there could be no incentive to combine Ramamurthy with Masumori. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 8-11 based on a combination of Masumori and Ramamurthy is respectfully traversed.

Furthermore, as in Paper No. 4, the Examiner has again cited Ramamurthy as the sole basis in the prior art for rejecting the claims which include the feature of a display-information acquisition circuit. However, in Response A, Applicant in detail specifically traversed the Examiner's rejection based on Ramamurthy for each and all of the claims 8-11. The Examiner is obligated under Section 707.07(f) of the MPEP to answer the substance of the arguments or withdraw the rejection. The Examiner has with respect to the display-information acquisition circuit, merely repeated in Paper No. 7 the previous rejection based on Ramamurthy without addressing any of the substantive arguments raised in Response A. The repetition of Ramamurthy as the sole reference for teaching this circuit is therefore improper under Section 707.07(f) and should be withdrawn.

The previous arguments from Response A are herein repeated below:

Regarding claim 8, Ramamurthy merely discloses sensors that acquire parameter information from the *display screen* affecting image quality (temperature, voltage linearity, or intrinsic characteristics), and not from the display *unit* as a whole. (See col. 5, lines 18-22). Claim 8 specifically recites, among other things, that information is acquired from the display *unit*. The display unit comprises more than merely the display screen. Moreover, Ramamurthy neither discloses nor suggests display-information memories which store the information about the display unit. Ramamurthy teaches only that some display screen parameters are sensed or measured. Accordingly, for at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claims 8-10 is respectfully traversed.

Regarding claim 9, Ramamurthy specifically teaches that the display screen parameters that are measured or sensed are "temperature, voltage linearity, or intrinsic characteristics." (Col. 5, lines 21-22). The cited parameters are all operating parameters. Ramamurthy neither discloses nor suggests that the screen sensors acquire information regarding a defect of the display unit. A defect of the display unit should not be considered as part of the operating parameters of the display screen. Accordingly, for these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 9 is respectfully traversed.

Regarding claim 10, Ramamurthy neither discloses nor suggests that any information from the display unit is acquired regarding coordinates of a position at which input is entered on said display unit, as recited by claim 10 of the present invention. As discussed above, Ramamurthy merely measures display screen "temperature, voltage linearity, or intrinsic characteristics." None of these parameters would include display unit input position coordinates. Accordingly, for these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 10 is respectfully traversed.

Regarding claim 11, Ramamurthy specifically discloses that the sensors 248 are transducers. (See col. 5, line 1). In contrast, claim 11 recites, among other things, a plurality of polysilicon thin-film transistors and a plurality of pixel electrodes, where display data is supplied to the electrodes via the transistors. Ramamurthy neither discloses nor suggests polysilicon thin-film transistors to supply display data. In fact, Ramamurthy teaches

away from such by teaching the use of transducers only to supply display screen data. Accordingly, for these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 11 is respectfully traversed.

For all of the above reasons, Applicant submits that claims 1-11 are in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney if an interview would expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

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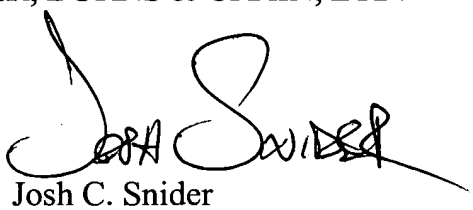
By 

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